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Edited by George Sylvester Viereck

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HUMANITY—AMERICAN STYLE

THE President's note to Germany is mild in its language, but, like the scorpion, it carries a sting in its tail. The final sentence is unyielding in its demand for compliance with the President's wishes. This note, like the first, may be described as a genial recommendation to Germany to commit suicide. Of course, the President must realize that his demand for the cessation of submarine warfare was a serious blunder. But the traditions of the school-master are so ingrained in his nature that it is difficult for him to acknowledge himself mistaken. Evidently Mr. Wilson mentally imagines himself as the teacher at the head of class. Unfortunately the Germans are not a nation of schoolboys.

Mr. Wilson's text is humanity. He forgets that it is an insult to German intelligence to speak of humanity while a thousand American factories are working overtime making shrapnel and picric acid. Americans have the right to demand humane treatment at the hands of the Germans, even if Germany is at war with Great Britain. But the rule works both ways. Germans have the right to demand humane treatment at the hands of Americans even if we should have legal sanction to sell to the Allies implements of torture and murder.

We recommend to the President to turn to the advertisement of the Cleveland Automatic Company in the *American Machinist* describing in detail a hellish invention guaranteed to produce "death in terrible agony." Special stress is laid on the fact that "there seems to be no antidote to counteract this poison." This advertisement caused such a storm of protest that in another number of the *American Machinist* the Cleveland Automatic Company issued an explanation in which it clumsily attempted to excuse its bestial business by protesting that it did not make shrapnel but only the machine for the manufacture of the shrapnel in question.

Unfortunately the United States is in the same position as the Cleveland Automatic Company. We are not at war with Germany; we do not kill and maim the Germans, but we make the implements with which the Germans are killed and maimed. The distinction between the two is at best academic. As Senator Works has said, we do not come into the court of civilization with clean hands. In fact, our hands are stained with blood. We have forfeited the right to speak in the name of humanity.

If Mr. Bryan is sincere in his declarations, he will place himself at the head of the movement to stop the shipment of arms to Europe. If he fails to adopt this issue his message to German-Americans will be regarded as empty words. One cannot advocate peace and consent to the shipment of the implements of destruction. It is impossible to preach good-will among men and to countenance the manufacture of fiendish products of concerns like the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company. It is inconceivable to us how President Wilson can dare to speak of humanity while this infernal traffic continues, while some of us wax fat on the blood-money paid for our part in the carnage of Europe. If this is humanity, then it is a peculiar brand of humanity. The world will speak of it with a shrug of the shoulder as "Humanity, American Style." We cannot see how the President who is surely not a bloodthirsty or a cruel man can be blind to the fact that his appeal to humanity must seem like a travesty to the Germans.

Evidently the President has fallen under the spell of a small pro-British clique of financiers who have staked their everything on Great Britain. The defeat of England means bankruptcy to them. Hence they use every lever at their disposal to save England from the consequence of her violations of international law or, failing in that, to bring about, if not war, at least a rupture between Germany and the United States. England, France, Russia, and Italy can no longer finance their war purchases for lack of gold. A breach between Germany and the United States would enable J. P. Morgan to draw openly upon the Federal Reserve Banks to finance the loans of his royal master, King George.

This powerful group of financiers controls directly or indirectly a large section of the American press. The President listens to those newspapers as to an oracle. He imagines that he hears the voice of the American people when in reality all that reaches his ear is the rustling of the *Evening Telegram* and the New York *Times*. Every morning the President reads the clippings carefully selected from the New York papers. While the President reads newspaper clippings, Mr. Bryan reads the hearts of the American people. He is no longer fooled by the frantic screams of the pro-Ally press.

Who knows America better, the President, nursed in the cloistered academic air of Princeton, or the great Commoner, who has rubbed elbows with the average

man? Bryan, whatever his faults may be, is an American. Wilson, whatever his merits may be, is an Englishman, intellectually speaking.

Who is a shrewder judge of public sentiment, the man who instinctively secretes himself in the critical hour without consulting with Congress or his appointed advisors, or the man who, even as Secretary of State, in spite of the criticism leveled against him, travels in the Chatauqua circuit with circus performers in order to feel the pulse of the people?

Wilson does not want war. The clique around Wilson evidently desires war. This clique is led in the Cabinet by Secretary Lane, who is a native of Canada. That is the real reason why Bryan parted company with the President. There will be no war with Germany or with any one else, because public opinion is absolutely against it, unless the pro-English clique maneuvers the country into a position even more untenable than that taken in the first note to Germany. Germany will undoubtedly offer a suitable compromise, guaranteeing protection to all American ships carrying no contraband of war. Germany will offer no protection to auxiliary cruisers of the British navy disguised as passenger vessels.

If the President fails to accept such a compromise, we should be forced to believe that an understanding, not necessarily a treaty, exists between the United States and Great Britain, not unlike the secret understanding denied both by Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, that existed between Great Britain and France. If the President accepts the German compromise, his second note may prove to be the entering wedge to mediation.

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK.

UNITED STATES' DEBT TO GERMANY

By John Quincy Adams

SOBER consideration of the facts of history, a long-range view of conditions in true proportion, an open-minded desire to obtain absolute truth, ought to be the basis of American judgment as to the fundamental right of the nations at war. Such contemplation reveals unalterable facts, and it at once becomes apparent that the United States is under large obligation to Germany.

America is indebted to Germany for a friendship by which this country has benefited for more than a century. It was indeed Frederick the Great who first recognized American independence. The international affairs between the two countries have always been on a basis of cordial understanding, and by contrast it may be remembered that we have fought two wars with England.

From the earliest times, people of German birth and blood have been among the most progressive citizens. They have stood for construction in the growth of our national wealth. Statistics show that their contribution to our economic growth exceeds that of any other nationality; also that their cost in the correction of lawlessness and vice has been the least of any nationality. The German influence in our economic development is indisputably great.

Furthermore, American citizens of German blood have always been loyal to this country. During the Civil War while English public opinion menaced the safety of the Union cause as bitterly as Confederate bayonets, hundreds of thousands of men of German origin offered their lives to the cause of Lincoln, and fought loyally for it. Who can estimate how large a part these loyal men of German origin may have contributed to the final success of the Union cause? Meanwhile, it cannot be forgotten that England was preparing to receive envoys from the Confederacy in recognition of the latter's sovereignty. Moreover, at the same time a war vessel was fitted out by English capital to prey on Northern ports and Northern commerce. England later paid the United States $15,500,000 for this breach of neutrality. This is mentioned as an example of the difference between England and Germany in attitude toward us.

When the development of the elements of American culture are considered the debt to Germany looms large. Music alone, as an example, is proof of this. Not only for the composition but for the execution of a large percentage of the best music in this country Americans are indebted to Germany. Such a musician as the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, for example, is provided only through the courtesy of the Kaiser and the German people. Deprive our orchestras and musical organizations the country over of German compositions and German musicians, and further musical attainment would be impossible for years to come. It is safe to say that Germany has made the largest contribution to American musical education of any nation on the globe.

In the world of ideas and of reason, the debt of this country to Germany is overwhelming. If we consider the influence of Goethe and Schiller alone, we realize the poverty of our literature without them. It has been said that the influence of Goethe on our literature is second only to that of Shakespeare. In the realm of philosophy, it is but necessary to mention Kant and Hegel. For progress in psychology, our universities are dependent to a large extent on the exchange arrangement of German professors. For years in religion and theology the maturer judgment and progressive research have come to us from Germany. In the field of medicine and surgery, a large part of the advance has come from German study and investigation. In science, the work of German laboratories and the writing of German authorities have been eagerly sought and largely applied in our American education.

In the realm of business, that system of efficiency and thrift, which has lately swept the country under the general name of scientific management, has been common practice in Germany for many years. And so one might go on specifying the influence of progressive Germany on progressive America, but these few suggestions of Germany's assistance will suffice.

In brief, Germany has been for a century the friend of America, giving her best to us in men, measures, ideas, and ideals. Moreover, the shrewd observer will discover that in the aims toward a broader civilization, both Germany and this country present strong parallels. For above all, Germany stands for civilization of the best type. Her many years of peace prove it; the beauty and successful government of her cities prove it; the happiness and freedom of her people prove it; their marvelous cohesiveness and unanimity when the nation is attacked prove it; the physical perfection of her manhood proves it; her vast commercial enterprises prove it; her successful solution of problems of employer and employed proves it; and the general respect for law and order everywhere in her domain proves it.

Ought we at this crucial time in German history to lend ourselves to the sophistry and unrighteous manipulation of her enemies? Ought this country to repay Germany's great constructive influence by providing her enemies with the destructive influence of a hostile public opinion founded for the most part on false sentiment, and an unwillingness to investigate the truth? Germany to-day is fighting for civilization at its best. Russia for years has represented civilization at its worst. Which will we Americans choose? Russia with its backward look, its ignorance, its millions of pitiable and bestial people, or Germany with her forward look, her knowledge, her alert, efficient citizenship. We cannot throw in our lot with both. Has our civilization taught us to forget our obligations, repudiate a friendship of generations, and cleave to a nation who does not practise the rudiments of civilization?

THE WAR SITUATION

By the Military Expert of THE FATHERLAND

THE piercing of the Russian lines between the upper Vistula and the Wood Carpathians early in May has now developed its whole strategic value and the last events show more clearly what the far-reaching results of the wonderful German-Austrian offensive will be.

If American military experts (those writing in the pro-Allies' papers) had pointed out in May, that General Mackensen's drive so far had not lived up to a victory of "Hindenburg size," they to-day will better understand that the number of prisoners does not always make a calculable basis for a mere estimate of military success.

The first consequence of this operation, magnificently outlined by the Austrian Chief of Staff, General Conrad, and carried through with considerable forces and a most miraculous energy—mutually by German and Austrian troops, was the weakening of the strong Russian fortifications in the Carpathian passes and north of the Vistula towards the upper Tilica. There the German-Austrian offensive drove the Russians back through the Cysagora Mountains, in a line running from Opatow to Radom, while in the Carpathians, General Linsinzen's army pursued the retreating foe to the outer forts of Przemysl.

So complete was the detrimental blow felt by our allied forces—whose concerted operations deserve the most unlimited praise, that the fate of Przemysl could not be questionable for one moment.

With the fall of that stronghold, the whole result of the Russian winter campaign was lost and the possession of Galicia in the balance.

As the situation stands to-day, the Russians tried to rally their scattered and defeated armies behind the San—in order to save the Central armies in Poland.

Desperate attacks on both wings, destined to relieve the enormous pressure on the San and to the east of Przemysl, have so far failed and to-day's reports of the General Pflanzer Zalsin's victorious advance in the Bukowina seems to advocate an early fall of Lemberg and Mence—the evacuation of Galicia.

The Italian campaign so far has been without any influence upon our achievements in Galicia. Not a single man has been withdrawn.

The masses of our former ally are battering against the Austrian frontier fortifications and will continue to batter a very long time with bloody heads. Their main offensive is conducted—as I pointed out previously—against the lower Fsonzo line. Here they claim the capture of Gradisca and Monfalcone. The passing of the Fsonzo should not be very easy and once made with stronger forces, we may not be surprised to hear of an Austrian offensive. This will give us a better opportunity to form a judgment about the military value of the Roman legions than Italian war statements have done up to now.

One thing is certain: England's hope to earn big and early interests on the millions given to our southern friend sees no realization and nervous souls sitting in the editorial offices of London papers or in some of those many other peaceful safe spots in that country, outline the danger which the Russian defeat may bring to their beloved shores.

France—in arms to the very last of her men—(remember the libel against the *Times* military critic who ventured to speak about it) can only produce more ammunitions but not soldiers!

England, of course, would have to share the heavy burden and send a hundred thousand more of her "Colonial" sons to defend French soil against the German hordes that will become free by Russia's breakdown. Awful thought!

Not alone has she to finance the whole world against Teuton barbarism, now she must even send more soldiers and shed more of her valuable blood for the sake of mankind, culture and humanity.

Why shouldn't the United States take a share in the fight for these world-wide and high principles?

The United States is not going to fight England's battles.

Germany will come to an understanding with this government to safeguard American lives, but—without ceasing the only kind of warfare that can bring Great Britain to her knees.

This way of re-establishing the freedom of the seas is for the common interest of all nations, and it cannot be accomplished by negotiations of neutral nations—it must be solved by force.

The seven hundredth year's celebration of a document, the value of which to liberalism and democracy has been so highly praised by the papers, should remind the American people that in her seven hundred years' history England has never fulfilled its most vital paragraph:

The great charter, XLI:

XLI. All Merchants shall have safety and security in coming into England, and going out of England, and in staying and in travelling through England, as well by land as by water, to buy and sell, without any unjust exactions, according to ancient and right customs, excepting in the time of war, and if they be of a country at war against us; and *if such are found in our land at the beginning of a war, they shall be apprehended without injury of their bodies and goods, until it be known to us,* or to our Chief Justiciary, how the Merchants of our country are treated who are found in the country at war against us; *and if ours be in safety there, the others shall be in safety in our land.*

Destruction of commerce has since then always been the most practical means to establish English World Dominion. And no war has seen a more scrupulous conduct to destroy the enemy's economical superiority than this one.

So America's turn comes next. *Videant consules!*

A WAR ORGAN OF THE ALLIES

THE readers of *Collier's Weekly* for June 12 want that issue used as a text-book in the Pulitzer School of Journalism. It should also be sent to the museum of ancient history, and it will always be treasured among the relics of the great war by every collector of curios. According to *Collier's Weekly* of that date and issue, Galicia is lost to the Austrians, and Kaiser Francis Joseph is advised to pack up his belongings and vacate Vienna.

Until we read Stanley Washburn's article, "The Fall of Peremysl" (note the Petrograd improved spelling) we did not fully appreciate the importance of that misspelled fortress in the game of war. *Collier's Weekly* gravely asks, "and did the taking of Peremysl mark a turning point in the great war?" Doubtless! Brought up to date, it did. But *Collier's Weekly* had not heard of the turning point on June 12. It has joined the New York *Herald* and *Telegram* in boycotting the Sayville dispatches, and so it still believed the Petrograd reports of great victories, although the Austrians and their German allies had recaptured it ten days before.

Washburn tells his American readers in this funniest of all war articles yet, that the Russian officers "typify the delicacy" of something, presumably the delicacy with which they cut off prisoners' noses and perform other delicate surgical operations on the helpless. He closes his amusing record under "Franz-Josef's Last Chapter," with this: "The fall of Peremysl dispelled the last hope of the Austrians of holding on to Galicia, and with its collapse has tumbled the last chance of holding together in that province resistance to the new Russian regime. . . . At last it (Przemysl) came to typify the whole Austrian cause in Galicia, *and in its fall the whole scheme of campaign went crashing to earth. The blow has destroyed all confidence in ultimate victory.*"

WILSON HAS LOST 92 PER CENT. OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTE

(A canvass of 208 German-American newspapers throughout the country, which represent a total vote of 2,110,355, of which, in 1912, 1,161,720 were in favor of Wilson, shows to-day, if this were a Presidential year, that of all these votes presumably only 91,600 would support the President.)

FOR some time past many newspapers have asserted frequently that President Wilson's attitude in the present war would have no material effect upon the German-American vote. THE FATHERLAND has steadfastly asserted the contrary. In order to determine this approximately, THE FATHERLAND sent recently to German-American newspapers throughout the country a list of questions, the purpose being to bring out the present attitude of the German-American press and its readers. These newspapers represent all shades of political opinion and religious belief. They include metropolitan and country newspapers, papers intended for the working classes, family, professional, religious and various sectarian publications. Every State of the Union is represented in this analysis.

To date replies have been received from 208 publications, reaching, according to the editors, 2,110,355 voters.

The statement has been made that the sinking of the "Lusitania" has revolutionized the attitude of the German-Americans. This is not borne out by the returns, many of which were received after the event. The nature of the replies indicates that German-American opinion of the fundamental issues under discussion remains unaltered.

A large number of the replies lay the blame for the pro-British policy, which the writer believes guides the present administration, upon former Secretary of State Bryan. Mr. Bryan's recent resignation indicates that he has been President Wilson's unwilling scapegoat.

It should be stated once and for all that there can be no question of the patriotism and loyalty of the German-Americans to the country of their adoption, and in which they form a powerful element. But although the German-Americans are loyal Americans, they do not feel that even under the present conditions they have forfeited the right of free speech. It is the fundamental principle of democracy that each and every citizen shall be privileged to state freely, frankly and fearlessly his opinion in regard to governmental measures and policies. American suffrage is based upon that theory. The German-American who believes that the policy of the present administration is not to the best interests of the country of his birth or adoption has an absolute unqualified right to say so. He has the privilege, not only of *saying so,* but, as an American citizen, the duty of manifesting his opinion and registering it at the polls.

Criticism of the administration is not criticism of the form of government. The fact that numerous newspapers throughout the country have not hesitated to criticize the administration of the United States Navy, by the Secretary of the Navy, appointed by Woodrow Wilson—which is in itself a reflection upon the judgment and wisdom of the chief executive—has not exposed those newspapers to charges of disloyalty. Why, then, should President Wilson's policy in regard to the protection of American shipping against British aggression, in regard to the creation of an embargo upon the shipment of munitions of war—which, in view of existing conditions on the seas, cannot but fail to lend material aid to one group of belligerents to the disadvantage of the other—and in regard to his foreign policy, generally, be exempt from discussion? Criticism by the German-American press in such matters is no more an indication of disloyalty than is criticism of the United States Navy or of our Mexican policy.

In order to ascertain the opinion of the German-American press on vital questions of the hour, the following list was addressed to editors throughout the country:

Were you a supporter of Woodrow Wilson in 1912?
Would you support President Wilson if an election were to take place at the present time?
Will you support him in 1916 unless there is a decided change in his policy?
Do you think that the President has honestly endeavored to preserve neutrality between this country and Germany, and to protect the interests of the United States in the present great international crisis?
If so, do you think he has succeeded?
Do you favor any embargo on arms in retaliation against England's blockade on American commerce?
Do you favor an embargo on arms on ethical grounds?
What is the sentiment in your locality among American citizens other than German descent?

Effect of President Wilson's Policies on the German-American Vote

Of the publications queried, 208 have replied. These include almost every newspaper of importance. According to the editors these presumably represent 2,110,355 voters. In answer to the question, 120 newspapers, representing 1,161,720 voters, stated that they had supported Woodrow Wilson for President in 1912. Asked whether they would support Woodrow Wilson at the present time, 108 who had supported him in 1912 asserted that they would not. Of all the papers only 12 asserted that they would, 2 refused to answer, and 12 declared that, because of their nature, they were non-partisan politically; 182 emphatically declared themselves unalterably opposed to Woodrow Wilson. The 12 newspapers that asserted they would support him represent a total vote of only 91,600. In other words, of the original German-American vote cast in 1912 for Woodrow Wilson for President, it may be assumed that less than 8 per cent. would be cast for him to-day. Judging by this straw vote, Woodrow Wilson has lost 1,070,120 votes. If Mr. Wilson were a candidate at the present time he would lose over 92 per cent. of the German-American vote cast for him in 1912.

To the question whether these newspapers would support Woodrow Wilson in 1916, twelve asserted that they would support him under any and all circumstances, 8 refused to answer, and 20 indicated that they might support him were he to make radical changes in his policy.

Of the 120 newspapers that originally supported Wilson, 80 declared they would unqualifiedly oppose him. Therefore, Woodrow Wilson seems to have alienated permanently over 66 per cent. of the German-American vote cast in his favor in 1912.

The vote represented by the 20 papers that indicated that they might support Woodrow Wilson in 1916, provided he made radical changes in his policies, amounts to 249,500. Added to this the 91,600 votes which he has held, Woodrow Wilson, in 1916, would poll 341,100 of the 1,161,720 cast for him in 1912. Unless a political miracle happens, it seems improbable from this canvass that Woodrow Wilson could retain, in 1916, more than 30 per cent. of his German-American vote.

Wilson's Neutrality Policy

In regard to the question as to whether Woodrow Wilson had honestly endeavored to maintain strict neutrality and to protect the interests of the United States in the present international crisis, the poll shows the following results:

Forty-five newspapers believe that he has honestly made such an endeavor. Space does not permit us to analyze this vote this week, but it may be asserted that a large percentage of those saying that they believe that the President has endeavored to preserve neutrality indicated that his conception of neutrality differed largely from theirs. Many are disposed to blame former Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, more than Woodrow Wilson. It is now apparent that Mr. Bryan has been placed in a false light before the country by the chief he helped elect and aided loyally. However, 154 newspapers declare that they believe Woodrow Wilson has endeavored neither to preserve strict neutrality nor to protect the

interests of the United States. Four newspapers declared that they doubted whether the President had acted in these measures to the best of his ability and information. Five refused to answer the question. Four of these asserted that they felt it unwise for them to criticize the functions of the President at the present time.

As to the question whether the President had *succeeded* in maintaining neutrality and in protecting the interests of the United States, the answers are as follows:

Of 45 newspapers who believed that he made an attempt to do so, only 12 are of the opinion that he has succeeded; 154 newspapers do not believe that he has even tried.

In answer to the question as to his success in carrying out his policies, many papers assert that he has succeeded only in aiding the Allies.

In answer to the question as to the President's sincerity, 5 newspapers refused to commit themselves. In answer to the question of his success, only one newspaper refused to commit itself. *It seems obvious from this that less than six per cent. of the German-American press believes that President Wilson has succeeded in being neutral and in protecting the interests of the United States.* Comment on this result would be superfluous. It may be assumed that before these 2,000,000 German-American voters Woodrow Wilson stands charged with failure.

Sentiment in Regard to Embargo

The vast majority demand an embargo on arms. Of the 208 newspapers, 184 assert unqualifiedly that they favor such an embargo.

Twenty newspapers oppose an embargo. Four refused to answer the question. In other words, 88 per cent. of the German-American press are outspokenly in favor of an embargo as a retaliatory measure against Great Britain's arrogant blockade of neutral commerce.

On the question as to the imposition of an embargo on purely ethical grounds a great divergence of opinion from that indicated in the foregoing results was manifested. Only 178 newspapers favor the measure from this point of view. Six newspapers which favored the embargo as a retaliatory measure declared that the ethical factor did not enter into the question.

On the other hand, certain newspapers who refused to commit themselves in regard to this matter as a retaliatory measure emphasized their belief in the imposition for ethical reasons. In only one case did any editor take the stand that the export of arms and munitions was a purely business transaction and justified it as such. Twenty newspapers, who opposed the measure from an ethical point of view, opposed it also as a retaliatory measure, maintaining that no restrictions should be made upon the export of arms. In a very large percentage of cases the editors stated clearly that they opposed the export of arms, not only to Great Britain and her allies, but to all belligerents, including Germany. These editors in numerous cases stated that they believe the export of any munitions to any of the belligerents was without question an infraction of the spirit of neutrality as voiced by President Wilson in his historical message.

Non-German Sentiment

The answers to the question regarding sentiment among citizens other than German extraction present possibly the most interesting result of our questionnaire. A complete analysis of this will appear in a subsequent issue of THE FATHERLAND. Roughly speaking, the preponderating opinion of the country among citizens of other than German descent in regard to the policies of the present administration—in so far as these newspapers are an index of that—seems to be equally divided. This would indicate that if this question were put to a vote, the sentiment in favor of an embargo on arms would carry the country. Of the 208 newspapers, 70 reported that the sentiment in their locality was divided. It may be said that in the case of the majority of the newspapers the population represented is average, and that there are no large elements inspired by racial bias. Forty editors found that the sentiment in their community distinctly favored an embargo on the export of arms. Only four editors found a distinctly anti-German sentiment. Twenty-two reported a distinct pro-German feeling. As compared with this, only 17 reported a pro-Ally attitude. Against the four reports of anti-German prejudice are four

Poll Showing Wilson's Loss of Vote

TABLE I.

	Yes.	No.	Non-Partisan.	Refuse to Answer.
Did you support Wilson in 1912?..	120	78	6	4
Would you support him to-day?...	12	182	12	2
Would you support him in 1916?..	12	168	0	*8

*20 papers stated that if a radical change took place in Wilson's policies they would support him.

TABLE II.

RESULT OF POLL SHOWING PUBLIC ATTITUDE TOWARDS EMBARGO ON ARMS.

	Yes.	No.	Refuse to Answer.
Do you favor an embargo on arms in retaliation against Great Britain?..	184	20	4
Do you favor an embargo on arms on ethical grounds?.....	178	20	10

TABLE III.

RESULT OF POLL SHOWING PUBLIC OPINION ON WILSON'S NEUTRALITY POLICY AND ITS ENFORCEMENT.

	Yes.	No.	Doubtful.	Refuse to Answer.
Do you think the President has honestly endeavored to maintain neutrality?	45	154	4	5
Do you think he has succeeded?	12	154	41	1

reports of a distinct antipathy against the British. As against 40 in favor of an embargo on arms, only four reported opposition to an embargo. Of the total list only six editors report sentiment in favor of the policy of President Wilson, whereas 16 report a feeling of antagonism and opposition towards Mr. Wilson and his policies among American citizens other than German descent. One editor from the Middle West reported that in his section the feeling was that Wilson had been swayed in his actions by the influence of William Jennings Bryan. In many cases the editors assert that in their section the feeling of hostility to the Administration is primarily due to the influence that Bryan exercises. How seriously Mr. Bryan was injuring himself by his mistaken "generous loyalty" to the President is obvious.

One editor reported that the feeling in his section was of complete indifference, and another declared emphatically that people in his neighborhood wanted the war stopped, and that was all they wanted.

Attitude of Religious Papers

Of the 208 publications of which this poll was held, 10 are religious and non-partisan, and for this reason refused to state definitely their attitude towards Woodrow Wilson in the campaign of 1912. Seven, representing a circulation of 115,600 voters, stated that they had in some measure lent their support to Wilson in 1912. To the question as to whether these papers would support Woodrow Wilson in 1916, all the religious papers replied in the negative. Although the circulation figures were not given in some cases, the vote, represented by those that supplied figures, amounted to 175,700. The journals are published in the interests of Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Swedenborgians and Mennonites.

[*A more comprehensive exposition of the attitude of the German-American voters throughout the country in regard to President Wilson and his policies, with a list of various papers queried and their comments, will be published in the next issue of* THE FATHERLAND. *Further replies received just before going to press, strongly demand an embargo on arms, and declare that had this been put in force long ago, such a catastrophe as the sinking of the "Lusitania" would have been averted. These papers evince a disposition to support Mr. Wilson if he should address to England a protest no less vigorous than his protest to Germany.*]

THE GERMAN-AMERICANS

ONE obvious mistake Mr. Bryan makes in his letter addressed to the so-called German-Americans is that he assumes the German-Americans to have power to persuade the German Government to do or leave undone certain acts which Mr. Bryan thinks will contribute to the relaxation of the present strained relations, and to convince the German Government of the wisdom of meeting President Wilson's terms.

The German-Americans will repudiate this suggestion as an attempt to place them in a wrong position before their fellow-citizens. The German-Americans are acting as American citizens in this crisis and not as agents of the German Government. They repudiate the intimation that they are acting from any other motive than to preserve the friendly relations which have always subsisted between the United States and Germany, and whatever their efforts may be, they are dictated by the highest regard for the interests of the United States.

They have no influence with the German Government. The pending questions are in the hands of the President. But they do not subscribe to the doctrine that the man who came out of the midst of the people to become President for four years is infallible, and they protest emphatically against a policy by which one man surrounded by a cabinet of subservient and mediocre persons, none of whom has ever had to deal with great international problems, and two of whom were born under the British flag, may precipitate this country into war.

It was Grey for England, Delcassé and Poincaré for France and Sazanoff for Russia, who plunged Europe into war regardless of the wishes of the people, and if war with Germany comes it will be due to this worship of the power of one man, writing his own notes and influenced by an incendiary press largely edited by subjects of Great Britain.

If it is disloyal to criticise an administration, and right to subscribe to everything it does, with the suspicion hanging over it that a secret alliance exists between this country and the Allies, America has strayed from its historic landmarks, and the Constitution, with its guaranty of free speech, is no longer operative.

If a war can be precipitated by this means, Congress is reduced to a mere figurehead, for we are in a fair way to create a condition that will be irresistible and render Congress superfluous, as the tide gathers and war fever continues to be artificially fanned by the jingo press.

But the moment war seems inevitable, the great body of American citizens who are of German extraction will probably be exposed to the danger of concentration camps and mob attacks, their wives and children turned out into the streets and their savings confiscated, as in England; they will naturally withdraw their deposits from the banks to save their own, and if this comes to pass a great many banks will go to the wall and there will be panic in financial circles, the end of which is incalculable.

It is to avert such catastrophe that the German-Americans are doing what they can to allay the war fever by using their constitutional rights to preach moderation. Sentiment is too divided on the issues to be absolutely conclusive. We do not believe that the country forms a solid phalanx behind the administration in insisting on demands which cannot be fulfilled. It is not a question of humanity, but a question of right and of law. In the eyes of humanity all war is cruel. New arms make new conditions. If it is a violation of humanity for Germany to employ her submarines in the only effective manner against an enemy committed to a policy of starving her civilian population, it is wrong for the United States to continue the shipment of arms and to build submarines, for they are intended to do what the German submarines have done. And if it is wrong to employ submarines, it is wrong to employ Zeppelins and aeroplanes for the throwing of bombs. Yet every time the French or English make a successful aeroplane raid on German cities it is hailed with amazing gratification. The conclusion is inevitable that if they possessed Zeppelins their satisfaction would be none the less.

The unfortunate thing in this crisis is that those who do not sympathize with the Allies are pilloried as in some way remiss in their loyalty. This infamous attack on American citizens who shed their blood on all occasions for the preservation of the country has its origin in a press practically directed from London through financial and social relations, in a widespread feeling of resentment for their loyalty in the Civil War, and racial hatred long suppressed toward the thrifty Germans. These citizens of German extraction are doing their loyal duty now, with a higher regard to the American doctrine of free speech than their tormentors, but they will use their power as Americans and not as representatives of Germany.

FREDERICK F. SCHRADER.

THE "LUSITANIA"

Translated from the German by Edith Wharton.

THE swift sea sucks her death shriek under
As the great ship reels and leaps asunder;
Crammed taffrail-high with her murderous freight,
Like a straw on the tide she whirls to her fate.
A war ship she, though she lacked its coat,
And lustful for lives as none afloat.
A war ship, and one of the foe's best workers,
Not penned with her rusting harbor shirkers.
Now the Flanders guns lack their daily bread,
And skipper and buyer are sick with dread;
For, neutral as Uncle Sam may be,
Your surest neutral's the deep, green sea.
Just one ship sunk with lives and shell,
And thousands of German graycoats—well!
And for each of her graycoats German hate
Would have sunk ten ships with all their freight.
Yea, ten such ships are a paltry fine
For one good life in our fighting line.
Let England ponder the crimson text—
"Torpedo, strike! And hurrah for the next!"

(Reprinted from the New York *Herald*)

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS AND GERMAN SUBMARINES

By Dr. Edmund von Mach, Author of "What Germany Wants"

ASK the man on the street what he thinks of privateering, and he will tell you that it was all right once, but that the advance of civilization made its abolition necessary. For more than a generation none of the nations have resorted to it, and the United States as well as Spain achieved it in 1898.

The international lawyer, morover, will tell you that privateers are classed as privates, and that the nation employing them breaks the "Law of Nations." He will point to the Declaration of Paris of 1856 which was accepted by the seven great European Maritime Powers and subsequently by forty-one more states, and which declares in Article One: "Privateering is, and remains abolished." Where the overwhelming concensus of opinion of the world is so clearly shown, he will argue, it is impossible to grant any individual nation the right to differ from it. This sounds well, but is nonsense, because it will depend on the strength of this one nation and not on the concensus of the other forty-eight, whether or not this right is granted, especially when this one nation is the United States of America, which has refused to accede to the Declaration of Paris and has openly declared to the world that she reserves the right to use privateers.

The reasons why the United States of America did this are exactly the same as those which forced Germany to declare her submarine warfare. No country in the world, therefore, has less right to protest against the German use of submarines in an attack on English commerce than the United States. As groups of individuals, loving justice and humanity, we may depreciate the German course. As an organized state we can do nothing, except we are willing to write ourselves down in the pages of history not only as ignorant people but as arrant hypocrites.

President Jefferson, President Pierce, President Buchanan, President Lincoln and their several Secretaries of State together with many other American Statesmen are all on record as declaring in favor of privateering in case of war with England or any other country possessing a vastly superior navy. Only once, during the Civil War, was the United States ready to accede to the Declaration of Paris as the "lesser of two evils," but England's machinations prevented her from taking this step. England wished the South to employ privateers against the North, and herself to supply privateers to the South, although she had given, by the Declaration of Paris of 1856, to privateers the rating of pirates. So long as the United States had not accepted the Declaration of Paris, England's ample conscience, yawning pocketbook, and "Law of Nations" made of pirates *no pirates* when they were employed against the North. The pitfall dug for President Lincoln by Lord John Russell in these negotiations, and the sagacity of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, who saw through the conspiracy, are fully set forth in the official correspondence of the time, and provide excellent reading even now.

The reasons why the United States should not renounce her "undoubted right" to employ privateers are thus set forth by President Jefferson in a paper dated July 4, 1812.

"What is war? It is simply a contest between nations trying which can do the other most harm. Who carries on the war? Armies are formed and navies manned by individuals. How is a battle gained? By the death of individuals. What produces peace? The distress of individuals. What difference to the sufferer is it that his property is taken by a national or private-armed vessel? Did our merchants, who have lost nine hundred and seventeen vessels by British capture feel any gratification that the most of them were taken by His Majesty's men-of-war? . . . War whether by land or sea is constituted of acts of violence on the persons and property of individuals; and excess of violence is the grand cause that brings about peace. . . . In the United States, every possible encouragement should be given to privateering in time of war with a commercial nation . . ."

And Mr. Buchanan, American Minister at London reported to Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, under date of March 24, 1854 as follows:

"In answer [to Lord Clarendon] I admitted that the practice of privateering was subject to great abuses, but it did not seem to me possible, under existing circumstances, for the United States to agree to its suppression, unless the naval powers would go one step further, and consent that war against private property should be abolished altogether upon the ocean, as it had already been on land . . . But how would the suppression of privateering, without going further, operate upon the United States? Suppose, for example, we should again unfortunately be engaged in a war with Great Britain, which I earnestly hoped might never be the case; to what a situation must we be reduced, if we should consent to abolish privateering? The navy of Great Britain was vastly superior to that of the United States in the number of vessels-of-war . . . The only means which we would possess to counterbalance to some degree their far greater numerical strength, would be to convert our merchant vessels, cast out of employment by the war, into privateers, and endeavor, by their assistance, to inflict as much injury on British as they would be able to inflict on American commerce."

This report met with the full approval of the Government of the United States, and principles expressed therein have been reiterated by subsequent executives and secretaries of states. They have never been disavowed, and as late as 1898 when the United States declared that they would not use privateers in the war with Spain, this declaration was so worded that in reply to a question in the British House of Commons it was stated by the British Government that the United States had not renounced its right to use privateers.

These then are the facts. All the great maritime powers and forty-one other states have declared privateering abolished as too barbarous for modern conditions. The United States has agreed, in principle, that it is "subject to great abuses," but has refused to renounce it, because it offers "the only means . . . to inflict as much injury on British commerce" as Great Britain can inflict on American commerce. Let people read the history of privateering, let them read what the "great abuses" are to which it is subject, and realize the full force of the American decision not to give up her "only means" of inflicting injury on the commerce of a nation possessing a vastly superior navy.

Germany by accepting the Declaration of Paris has given up privateering. Her "only means" of inflicting injury on British commerce is her submarine warfare.

The overwhelming majority of Americans are not hypocrites. They are willing to deal fairly with other nations. They may entirely differ from the views expressed by their President, from President Jefferson to President McKinley, quoted in part in John Barrett Moore's Digest of International Law, vol. VII, p.p. 548 f.f., but as long as these views represent the official position of their Government, they are willing to stand by them. They do not want to claim to stand for humanitarian principles in maritime warfare, and demand the adherence of others to them, when America as such, properly or improperly, is holding out for privateering.

The injustice of a course which clings to privateering as the "only means" to inflict injury on British commerce in war, would request another nation to give up her "only means" in a war in which the huge English fleet has been reinforced by the fleets of France, Russia, Italy and Japan, is too apparent to need comment after it has been pointed out.

What then should the United States do, if the conscience of the men in charge of the Government revolts against the use of the German submarines? Accede to the Declaration of Paris, enforce its observation on England and her allies—and there will be no further need for the ruthless use of German submarines.

QUERY

Why is it perfecly proper if J. Pierpont Morgan buys the entire output of all our ammunition plants for Great Britain, but conspiracy if Germany attempts to do the same?

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1915

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE GERMAN-AMERICANS

WE publish to-day the result of our canvass of the German-American press. Our census shows that Mr. Wilson has lost 92 per cent. of his German-American vote. We hesitated to publish these facts before because we did not wish to use the German vote as a club over the head of the President. Recent changes in public opinion make it now possible for us to publish these facts without being accused of appealing to racial prejudice. For even Mr. Wilson must realize that his uncompromising policy is opposed by many elements of our population of which the German-Americans are not even the most important. Labor is against any measure that could possibly lead to war. The Irish-Americans are against any move that would make our country the ally of Great Britain. California protests against the statesmanship that would surrender American interests to Great Britain's partner Japan. The Jews would regard as odious any attempt to entwine the destinies of this republic with those of the mother of pogroms, Russia.

The Vice-President of the United States has expressed the opinion that the *Lusitania* must be regarded as a British cruiser. The man in the street, no matter what the newspapers may say, has no intention of shedding his blood because a few Americans recklessly entrusted their lives to a British warship. Mr. Bryan always has his ear to the ground. When he repudiated the policy of the Administration, he was speaking not only for himself but for the average American. To these voices, the German-Americans add their protest. If the President, misled by the capitalistic press, fancies that the country is behind him in any demand *exceeding the just and inalienable rights* of neutrals, he is sadly misreading the signs of the times. It behooves every patriot to raise his voice in protest to prevent the President from taking a step in the wrong direction.

We do not think that Mr. Wilson's actions are dictated by political expediency. We believe that he is honestly mistaken in the temper of the American people. The American people, as Mr. Hearst has said so simply and so well, want their rights, no more. If Mr. Hearst has driven the country into one war, it may be said to his credit that he is using his powerful influence to keep us out of another. To the work of these moulders of public opinion, we add our own mite by publishing the result of our canvass. It is not our intention to threaten the President with the German-American vote. We wish merely to point out to him where an important element of the electorate stands whose real attitude must be unknown to him, if his information is gathered exclusively from the columns of the pro-Ally dailies.

DARE WE CELEBRATE THE "FOURTH"?

WE shall shortly be called upon to observe American Independence Day—the glorious Fourth of July—in all parts of the American Republic. It is the day which commemorizes the crowning event of the war which enabled our forefathers to free the American colonies from the odious rule of England.

How is the day to be celebrated this year?

The Tory element in the United States wants us to forget it. A large body of so-called Americans have completely gone over into the English camp. When the President of the United States declined to attend the unveiling of the statue of General Nathaniel Greene, last January, on the plea that it might offend England, these Tories took heart in their efforts to make the American people forget the day that commemorates our independence of England.

The wish is apparent in the agitation for what is hypocritically called a "dignified observance." The object is to keep from giving offense to England. A scheme has been launched in New York to herd up 20,000 men who have recently acquired their citizenship papers, in a public park, in order to impress on them the solemnity of the oath of allegiance.

The New York *Times* says that the committee in charge of this scheme "plans a crusade against the 'hyphen.'"

It is an insult to every naturalized citizen, implying that those who do not approve the policy of sending arms and ammunition to England and refuse to follow in the train of the subsidized press are less loyal than those who do.

It remains for the German and Irish element, which together sent 332,000 soldiers to fight for the Union as against 45,000 English-born immigrants, to keep alive the spirit of the Fourth of July and to prevent the rising generation from forgetting American history. These, with any number of Americans of other descent who resent the efforts to ignore Independence Day, should observe the Fourth in their own way. Let it be "dignified," but let it be characteristic of our rejoicing that we are no longer a province of England.

The following letter from a niece of the late Senator Teller, relative to the matter, requires no comment:

238 Tenafly Road, Englewood, N. J.
June 9, 1915.

To the Editor of THE FATHERLAND:—I wish to call the attention of readers of your paper to the plans now well under way to turn the Fourth of July from a day in which to celebrate our independence from England, and our declaration that all men are created free and equal, to a day in which to insult Americans born in the countries which England is fighting, and to declare their inferiority to citizens of English extraction.

Under the leadership of Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, and Acting Mayor McAneny, of New York City, a committee is being formed to arrange for Fourth of July exercises in New York City whose object is "to dignify the gift of citizenship to Aliens," or, as Commissioner Howe bluntly puts it, "to put an end to the divided allegiance which many Aliens now have," or, in the words of the New York *Times*, to "crusade against the hyphen."

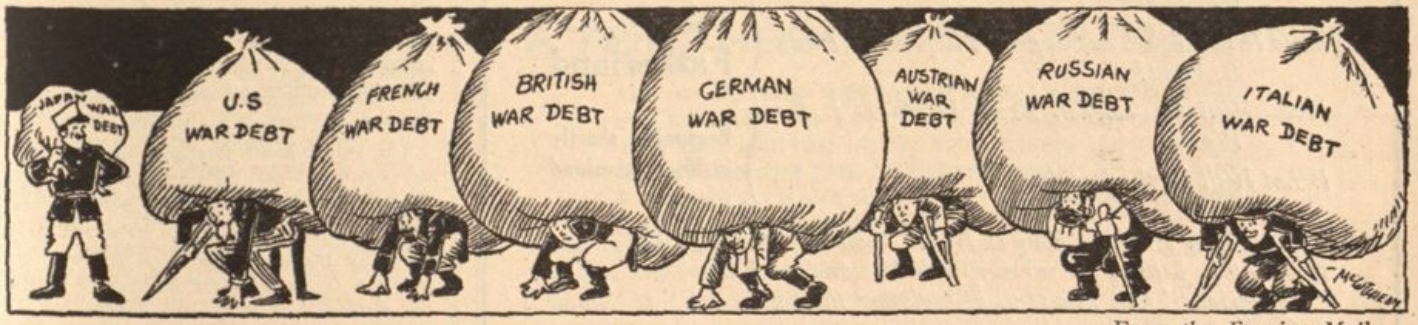
Among other suggestions as to the details of these exercises, it has been proposed to compel the new citizens to recite in chorus and in public the oath of allegiance to the United States. There could be no objection to this proposal if, along with the new citizens, all other citizens whose loyalty to our flag might be ques-

THE CARTOON OF THE WEEK

THE WAR IN TERMS OF DOLLARS AND CENTS.

[Copyright: 1915: By John T. McCutcheon.]

If we stay out of the European war.



If we are drawn into the European war.

—From the *Evening Mail.*

tioned, are compelled to take this oath. Chief among the latter is the man who refused a few weeks ago to make a speech at the dedication of a statue of one of our great national heroes, General Greene, because he was afraid of offending the nation from whose yoke General Greene helped to free us. The name of that man is the Anglo-American (his mother an Englishwoman) Woodrow Wilson. CHARLOTTE TELLER.

Nathaniel Greene was the general of the American Revolution who tried and sentenced Major André to his deserved death as an English spy. It would never do to offend England by honoring his memory. Anyhow, what is the American flag among friends?

It served the *Lusitania* to get out of harm's way for a time. Her skipper felt perfectly secure under the stars and stripes. Nobody in Washington was disturbed. Nor did the merry skipper of the British steamer *Colonian* disguise his satisfaction when he boasted, according to a Boston dispatch of June 9, that he flew the American flag for forty hours as a protection against German submarines while passing through the war zone.

What has been done in the case of the American boys who were enlisted in the English army? "Two young men, located by Federal agents, said they were told they would receive a bonus of $100, besides free transportation to England, if they would become British soldiers," says a Boston dispatch of June 7.

Truly, these are fine examples of American patriotism to hold up to the attention of the 20,000 new recruits to our body politic. The American flag did not protect the dozens of Americans who were taken off neutral ships, nor did it protect the *Greenbrier* from being boarded by Englishmen who hauled down the stars and stripes and raised their own flag in its place. Dare we celebrate the glorious Fourth?

THE INNER SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. BRYAN'S ACTION

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN has never, we believe, referred to England as the Mother of Freedom. He has never, we believe, said a word or written a line to further the idea that Anglo-Saxons must rule the world.

He has never joined in the attempt to make the composite people of this Republic believe that they are Anglo-Saxons.

He has never been an Anglo-Maniac.

In the light of these facts his resignation and the reasons he has given for it may be read more clearly. For nearly a year Mr. Bryan, as part of the Administration, has acquiesced in acts which were nothing less than a complete consummation of that Anglo-American Alliance which, though thrice defeated in its public treaty form, has long existed as a secret fact. Mr. Bryan has put his name to documents which were almost an abdication of American sovereignty in favor of England, he has signed notes which were studied insults to Germany. He was part of the Anglo-American conspiracy. We are indeed glad to know at last that his heart was never in it.

After years of discouraging failure to win a triumph for the principles he believed in through the Democratic party, Mr. Bryan in 1912 thought it the part of wisdom to fall in line with a united Democracy behind Mr. Wilson. Sincerely believing it was for the best, he made many compromises and closed his eyes to many things; and this, we now see, has been true of his attitude during the war.

All the more must we now "hold to strict accountability" those men who are using their official position to commit a crime unparalleled in the ages—the crime of lending the power of this great Republic to the service of England.

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By the Author of "A Trip to Headline Land"

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We are being girt by a Ring of Iron! Some day it will close about us! We shall be battling for our very lives! And the English will call us "Barbarians" and accuse us of violating the "neutrality" of "small nations" and committing "atrocities."

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NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Louis Viereck, Berlin Correspondent

German Spoils of War

AFTER the great battle in the region of the Masurian Lakes, no exact estimate was made as to the amount of spoils captured. The principal reason for this, it was stated, was only because of the huge quantity of the booty. The statement caused considerable surprise and doubt, but if we consider certain recent official statistics in reference to such matters, this instance becomes more plausible. For example, during the first eight months of the war Germany seized 6,510 cannon from the Allies. But artillery and machine-guns constitute only a mere fraction of the total amount of booty taken from the enemy, for it includes ammunition, rifles, sabres, revolvers, accessories of all kinds, transportation vehicles, etc. In fact, as many as 70,000 captured Russian ammunition wagons are being used by the Germans.

The approximate size and importance of our war booty may be appreciated when we consider that originally large grounds near Frankfurt am Oder were reserved as a camp for the entire spoils of the war, but within a few weeks, the number of receiving stations had to be increased to four—Frankfurt, Stettin, Cassel, and Darmstadt, and two special stations at Spandau and Essen. Cannons and machine-guns are first examined and then put to immediate use. If repairs are held necessary the guns are sent to Essen and Spandau, but should they be irredeemable they are put in the scrapheap and melted over. Only a small part of the booty is saved for exhibition in armories and museums.

It is especially interesting to observe the work conducted in the general receiving stations. All spoils of war are cleaned and disinfected, then sorted out and reconstructed. For instance over 10,000 pairs of shoes which once belonged to Russians have been made over for the use of Germans. Indeed, even underwear, uniforms, cartridge belts, saddle-coths, musical instruments, bicycles, and automobiles are subjected to a similar process of metamorphosis. Large divisions of artillery men and machinists, and hundreds of women are kept busy at this employment.

One must not forget, though, that while implements of war do constitute the greater part of the booty, many other smaller and more precious things are collected. For instance, embroideries, vestments, golden vessels for service in the field, pictures, and commemorative medals. These last were struck in order to celebrate the entrance into Berlin of Russia's valiant hordes, but alas! there seems little probability that they will ever attain a dignity greater than that of crumpled tin for the junk heap.

Belgian Neutrality.

DISCUSSIONS on the neutrality of Belgium may appear superfluous to many people since it has long been known that King Albert's realm abandoned its

neutrality years ago by taking part in the entente policy. Moreover, Lord Haldane and the London *Times* admit that England did not let loose the world war simply because Germany violated Belgian neutrality. Dr. A. Schulte, Professor of History at Bonn University, has recently published a pamphlet on "Belgian Neutrality," published by A. Marcus and E. Weber, Bonn. The booklet is most attractive because it contains much fresh material which throws light on the Belgian question. It is a lucid historical sketch, showing how the neutrality of Belgium was originally set up as an European rampart against French lust of conquest, and how little France respected Belgian neutrality. Bismarck had a "written confession" by Benedetti to the effect that Napoleon III. meant to annex Belgium, but that Germany prevented him from doing so! But what is more important, Schulte proves that Belgian neutrality was neither established by international law nor a time-hallowed institution as the enemies of Germany are pleased to make out. Especially during the last ten years the Belgians themselves pursued a foreign policy which was diametrically opposite to neutrality. They simply ignored most former guarantors of their neutrality, and entered a secret conspiracy with England and France with the object of taking, at the given moment, an active part in a sudden attack on Germany by allowing British troops to land at the Belgian seashore, and French troops to march across Belgium into the Prussian Rhinelands. The Belgians had long developed their system of fortifications in such a way that it was quite unsuitable as a defense against the Western Powers, but very fit to serve as a rampart against Germany, and as a military base for hostile armies which intend to invade Germany.

After the publication of the documents which have been found in Brussels, and after the various declarations given by the German Government, proofs were hardly needed that not Germany, but Belgium herself was the stumbling block which is responsible for the sad fate of Belgium. Dr. Schulte's booklet entirely proves the case. He is a regular German in his thoroughness of investigating every detail. The result of his inquiry is that the integrity and inviolability of the Belgian State have never been guaranteed, and that, for that very reason, the German invasion of 1914 constituted no violation of Belgian neutrality. In 1870 a separate treaty had been concluded with England regarding the neutrality of Belgium. That treaty became extinct in 1872, and the new German Empire never concluded a treaty regarding the guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium. Therefore, Germany was under no obligation whatsoever, and never outraged the neutrality of Belgium.

Dr. Schulte adduces prominent witnesses in corroboration of his views, and especially witnesses from the enemy's camp. Speeches and writings by French and Belgian soldiers, statesmen, and scholars are adduced as testimony. In order to have a

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sound view on the Belgian question, Schulte's booklet is almost indispensable; it is worth one's while to examine in detail the important material which he has collected and arranged. No doubt, the decision of Belgium's fate will be the main point in future negotiations of peace.

"The Irishman's Hope"

CHRISTIAN F. WEISER has just published a pamphlet called "The Irishman's Hope," which came out as the 4th number of "Perthes' Pamphlets Relating to the World War" (Perthes, Gotha). The writer is a young Irishman who emigrated to America, and almost became a German at heart. That interesting son of the Emerald Isle is a Catholic priest and holds striking views on the religion and world-mission of the Germans. He believes in the "new order of things" which will emanate all over the world from a regenerated Germany.

"German re-birth
Shall restore this earth!"
(Am deutschen Wesen
Soll einst die Weld genesen.)

Father Weiser makes the following apt remarks:

"Anglo-Saxon 'civilization' is on the decline, German 'culture' is in the ascendency. The 'hyphenated amphibians,' as Mr. Roosevelt is pleased to call the German-Americans, must combine culture and civilization so that America and Germany may develop together for the benefit of the world It is a matter of life and death to Irishmen, too, to have the Anglo-Saxon lie dispelled.

What is the ultimate law which binds the external policy of the British State together? The goal of that policy is to rule the world economically, hence also in a military sense. Englishmen look on their country as a huge reservoir into which, through a thousand channels, the treasures of the world must flow. They claim world-supremacy and world-control as their birthright. Now look at the American newspapers. With boundless indignation they resent German provocation and German arrogance. The American people are hypnotized, otherwise they would know that the English claim of the world's control and supremacy is the greatest possible arrogance and provocation. And it is a unique fact in history that the whole world suffered the yoke of British supremacy for over 200 years. The fundamental principle of British policy is what the English call preservation of the balance of power. British supremacy, according to their political creed, must never be imperilled by the Continental "misproportion" of military and economic forces. English diplomacy is very skilled. It will not allow a single power or a group of powers to rise beyond a certain point, hence it always supports the second strongest. The political calculations of England are entirely guided by commercial principles. Her own flesh and blood, her own strength must not be expended if it can be helped. That principle gave rise to a cold and selfish policy which

is carried out at other people's expense. The mutual envy and enmity of the nations suited British calculations very well, and was constantly stirred by the English diplomats. Everywhere they sowed the seeds of distrust in order to reap the harvest at an opportune moment. Thus England is not in the least concerned whether Alsace-Lorraine belongs to France or Germany, but it is of great importance to England that the revenge-movement does not die out in France until it is suitably replaced. England must be in a position to display at any time the red rag of revenge before the French bull that he might go for his opponent in blind fury. Thus France bleeds herself to death in the service of England. England must take care that the Monroe doctrine in America is fanatically kept up so that the Americans might take the British chestnuts out of the fire as soon as England thinks it useful and necessary. The most important place in the British Arsenal is where the sundry red rags for inciting the mutual jealousy of nations are kept. Countless millions of human lives have been sacrificed by England to that unfeeling selfish policy. But the nations of Europe have not yet learnt to read the history of the past centuries from that point of view."

This specimen is sufficient to show how suggestive Weiser's book is with regard to burning questions of the day. His statements are open and almost prophetic. His point of view is most interesting. The true secret of religion, he holds, is sincerity and striving after truth. The cause of the Allies being built up on falsehood and hypocrisy is therefore doomed, apart from other reasons.

Filling the Need.—The company marched so poorly and went through their drill so badly that the captain, who was of a somewhat excitable nature, shouted indignantly at the soldiers:

"You knock-kneed, big-footed idiots, you are not worthy of being drilled by a captain. What you want is a rhinoceros to drill you, you wretched lot of donkeys."

Then, sheathing his sword indignantly, he added: "Now, lieutenant, you take charge of them!"—*Tit-Bits.*

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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